PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

FRIDAY, *November* 13, 1812

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, *&c. &c.* the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given at Cash for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty-three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812.

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM* at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh

August 20, 1812

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,
will be given for any quantity of
Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,
by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post Office.
GEORGE MILTENBERGER.
Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

FOR SALE
A Lot of Ground on Diamond
Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, fronting in front 30 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet, on which are erected two tenements, lately occupied by Mr. Stewart, Esq. Apply to
THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

CAME to my house about the 12th day of last month, three men of the following description and names, two who called themselves

GREEN,

who passed for brothers, one calling the other Charles This Charles was about six feet high, about twenty-four years old, slender made, wears a small queue of his own hair, combs his hair up before and his side locks forward; with hazle eyes. The other Green was about five feet eight or nine inches high, about thirty years old, passed for a widower, keen black eyes, brown skin, dark hair cut short behind; Charles had on a London brown coat, pretty well worn, and bound round the cuffs with some kind of ferretting; the other generally wore a dark grey coat, The third one passed by the name of

DOCTOR JONES,

he is about five feet six or eight inches high, fair skin, and a modest looking man. These men continued to board with me for three weeks, for which they never paid one cent; but at midnight, on the first day of this month, they left their beds, went to the pasture, and took their horses, and stole and carried away with them a good saddle, the pad bound with an otter skin, and a good plated snaffle bridle, the bits spliced in the middle with a link.—They said they were from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the Juniata, near Shinebarger's Iron Works, within seven miles of Huntingdon town or Standing Stone at the Warm Springs, The Greens are said to be sons of Charles Green, who formerly lived at the Warm Springs.

From the manner in which these men conducted themselves whilst here, and their manner of going off, I am confident they are either British Spies, Horse Thieves, or Swindlers. Under pretence of setting up a large apothecary shop in this town, and being men of handsome prospects, they had nearly succeeded in swindling me out of a handsome tract of land. The public are cautioned to keep a good look out, and be watchful least they suffer more than I have done. And in order that I may have justice done me, I will give the above reward to have them brought to this town, or *THIRTY FIVE DOLLARS* for either of them and the saddle.

EPHRAIM HATHAWAY,
Tavernkeeper.

Lebanon, (Ohio) October 7, 1812.

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

N B. The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK
For 1813.
Containing, besides the Astsonomical Calculations, by the Rev John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippt after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter---- Price, per dozen, one dollar---single, twelve and an half cents.

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen----and a GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen. Pittsburgh, October 13.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

October 13, 1812.

THE Managers have this day ordered, that a farther Installment of five per cent. equal to *two and an half dollars* on each Share of the Capital Stock of said company, be paid by the Stockholders on or before the first day of January, 1813.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Chief Clerk

Copy of a letter from Major General VAN RENSSELLAER, of the New York Militia, to Major General HENRY DEARBORN, transmitted by the latter to the Department of War.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Lewistown, October 14, 1812.

SIR,

AS the movements of the army under my command, since I had last the honor to address you on the 8th inst. have been of a very important character, producing consequences serious to many individuals; establishing facts actually connected with the interest of the service and the safety of the army: and as I stand prominently responsible for some of these consequences, I beg leave to explain to you, sir, and thro' you to my country, the situation and circumstances in which I have had to act, and the reasons and motives which governed me; and if the result is not all that might have been wished it is such, that when the whole ground shall be viewed, I shall cheerfully submit myself to the judgment of my country.

In my letter of the 8th inst. I apprized you that a crisis in this campaign was rapidly advancing; and that (to repeat the same words) "the blow must be soon struck, or all the toil & expence of the campaign go for nothing; and worse than nothing, for the whole will be tinged with dishonour."

Under such impressions, I had on the 5th inst. written to brig. general Smyth, of the United States forces, requesting an interview with him maj gen. Hall, and the commandants of the U. S. regiments, for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of future operations——I wrote maj. gen. Hall to the same purport.

On the 11th I had received no answer from gen. Smyth; but in a note to me of the 10th, gen. Hall mentioned that gen. Smyth had not yet then agreed upon any day for the consultation.

In the mean time, the partial success of lieut. Elliott, at Black Rock, (of which however, I have received no official information) began to excite a strong disposition in the troops to act ——This was expressed to me thro' various channels in the shape of an alternative; that they must have orders to act; or at all hazards, they would go home. I forbear here commenting upon the obvious consequences to me, personally of longer withholding my my orders under such circumstances.

I had a conference with———, as to the psssibility of getting some person to pass over to Canada and obtain correct information—On the morning of the 4th he wrote to me that he had procured the man who bore his letter to go over—Instructions were given him; he passed over—obtained such information as warranted an immediate attack—This was confidentially communicated to several of my first officers, and produced great zeal to act; more especially as it might have a controlling effect upon the movements at Detroit, where it was supposed gen. Brock had gone with all the force he dared spare from the Niagara frontier —The best preparations in my power were therefore, made to dislodge the enemy from the Heights of Queenston, and possess ourselves of the village, where the troops might be sheltered from the distressing inclemency of the weather.

Lieut. col. Fenwick's flying artiliery, and a detachment of regular troops under his command, were ordered to be up in season from fort Niagara.—Orders were also sent to gen. Smyth to send down from Buffalo such detachment from his brigade as existing circumstances in that vicinity might warrant.

The attack was to have been made at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 11th by crossing over in boats from the old Ferry opposite the Heights. To avoid any embarrassment in crossing the river (which is here a sheet of violent eddies) experienced boatmen were procured to take the boats from the landing below to the place of embarkation. Lieut. Sim was considered the man of greatest skill for this service. He went ahead, and in the extreme darkness passed the intended place far up the river; and there in a most extraordinary manner, fastened his boat to the shore, and abandoned the detachment. In this front boat he had carried nearly every oar which was prepared for all the boats. In this agonizing dilemma stood officers and men, whose ardor had not been cooled by exposure through the night to one of the most tremendous north-east storms, which continued unabated, for 28 hours, and deluged the whole camp ——The approach of daylight extinguished every prospect of success, & the detachment returned to camp Col Van Rensselaer was to have commanded the detachment.

After this result, I had hoped the patience of the troops would have continued until I could submit the plan suggested in my letter of the 8th, that I might act under and in conformity to the opinion which might be then expressed. But my hope was idle: the previously excited ardor seemed to have gained new heat from the late miscarriage—the brave were mortified to stop short of their object, and the timid thought laurels half won by an attempt.

On the morning of the 12th, such was the pressure upon me from all quarters that I became satisfied that my refusal to act might involve me in suspicion and the service in disgrace.

Viewing affairs at Buffalo as yet unsettled, I had immediately countermanded the march of gen. Smyth's brigade, upon the failure of the first expedition; but having now determined to attack Queenston, I sent new orders to gen. Smyth to march; not with the view of his aid in the attack, for I considered the force detached sufficient, but to support the detachment should the conflict be obstinate and long continued.

Lieut. col. Christie, who had just arrived at the 4 Mile-creek, had late in the night of the first contemplated attack, gallantly offered me his own and his men's service; but he got my permission too late—he now again came forward; had a conference with col. Van Rensselaer, and begged that he might have the honor of a command in the expedition. The arrangement was made—col. Van Rensselaer, was to command one column of 300 militia; and lieut. col. Christie a column of the same number of regular troops.

Every precaution was now adopted as to boats, and the most confidential and experienced men to manage them —At an early hour in the night, lieut. colonel Christie marched his detachment, by the rear road, from Niagara to camp. At 7 in the evening lieut. colonel Stranahan's regiment moved from N. Falls—at 8 o'clock Mead's—and at 9 lieut. colonel Blan's regiment marched from the same place——All were in camp in good season. Agreeably to my orders issued upon this occasion, the two columns were to pass over together; and soon as the heights should be carried, lieut colonel Fenwick's flying artillery was to pass over —then maj Mullany's detachment of regulars: and the other troops to follow in order.

At dawn of day the boats were in readiness, and the troops commenced embarking, under the cover of a commanding battery mounting 2 eighteen pounders and 2 sixes. The movement was soon discovered, and a brisk fire of musquetry was poured from the whole line of the Canada shore. Our battery then opened to sweep the shore —but it was for some minutes too dark to direct much fire with safety——A brisk cannonade was now opened upon the boats from 3 different batteries—our battery returned their fire, and occasionally threw grape upon the shore and was itself served for shells from a small mortar of the enemy's. Colonel Scott of the artillery, by hastening his march from Niagara Falls in the night arrived in season to return the enemy's fire with 2 six pounders.

The boats were somewhat embarrassed with the eddies, as well as with a shower of shot; but col Van Rensselaer, with about 100 men, soon effected his landing amidst a tremendous fire directed upon him from every point; but to the astonishment of all who witnessed the scene, this van of the column advanced slowly against the fire.

It was a serious misfortune to the van, and indeed to the whole expidition that in a few minutes after landing, colonel Van Rensseilaer received 4 wounds——a ball passed through his right thigh, entering just below the hip bone–another shot passed through the same thigh, a little below—the 3d through the calf of his left leg—and a 4th cartused his heel—This was quite a crisis in the expedition—Under so severe a fire it was difficult to form raw troops.

By some mismanagement in the boatmen, lieut. Col Christie did not arrive till some time after this and was wounded in the hand in passing the river. Col. Van Ranssellaer was still able to stand; and with great presence of mind ordered his officers to proceed with rapidity and storm the fort.—— this service was gallantly performed, and the enemy driven down the hill in every direction. Soon after this both parties were considerably reinforced and the conflict renewed in various places—many of the enemy took shelter behind a stone guardhouse, where a piece of ordinance was now briskly served. I ordered the fire of our battery to de directed upon the guardhouse and it was so effectualy done, that with 8 or 10 shot the fire was silenced.—— The enemy then retreated behind a large store house; but in a short time the rout became general, and the enemy's fire was silenced except from a one gun battery, so far down the river as to be out of the reach of our heavy ordnance, and our light pieces could not silence it. A number of boats now passed over unanoyed, except from the one unsilenced gun. For some time after I had passed over, the victory appeared complete: but in the expectation of further attacks, I was taking measures for fortifying my camp immediately—the direction of this service I committed to lt. Totten, of the engineers. But very soon the enemy were reinforced by a detachment of several hundred Indians from Chipawa—they commenced a furious attack but were promptly met and routed by the rifle and bayonet. By this time I perceived my troops were embarking very slowly. I passed immediately over to accelerate their movements; but to my utter astonishment, I found that at the very moment when complete victory was in our hands, the ardor of the unengaged troops had entirely subsided. I rode in all directions—urged them by every consideration to pass over—but in vain. Lt. col. Bloom, who had been wounded in action, returned, mounted his horse and rode through the camp, as did also judge Peck, who happened to be here exhorting the companies to proceed, —but in vain.

At this time a large reinforcement from Fort George, were discovered coming up the river. As the battery on the hill was considered an important check against their ascending the hights, measures were immediately taken to send them a fresh supply of ammunition, as I had learnt there were only left twenty shot for the 18 pounders. The reinforcements however, obliqued to the right from the road, and formed a junction with the Indians in the rear of the heights.— Foding to my infinite mortification— that no einforcement would pass over seeing that another severe conflict must soon commence; I knowing that the brave men on the heights were quite exhausted and nearly out of ammunition, all I could do was to send them a fresh supply of cartridges ——At this critical moment I dispatched a note to gen. Wadsworth, acquainting him with our situation— leaving the course to be pursued much to his own judgement–with assurance that if he thought best to retreat, I would endeaver to send as many boats as I could command, and cover his retreat by every fire I could safely make But the boats were dispersed —many of the boatmen had fled panic-struck, and but few got off But my note could but little more than have reached gen. W. about 4 oclock, when a most severe and obstinate conflict commenced and continued about half an hour with a termendious fire of cannon, flying artillery and musketry. The enemy succeeded in repossessing their battery; and gaining advantage on every side, the brave men who had gained the victory, exhausted of strength and ammunition, and grieved at the unpardonable neglect of their fellow soldiers, gave up the conflict.

I can only add that the victory was really won; but lost for the want of a small reinforcement. One third part of the Idle men might have saved all.

I have been so pressed with the various duties of burying the dead, providing for the wounded, collecting the public property, negociating an exchange of prisoners, and all the concerns consequent of such a battle, that I have not been able to forward this despatch at as early an hour as I could have wished. I shall soon forward you another despatch in which I shall endeavor to point out to you the conduct of some most gallant and deserving officers. But I cannot in justice close this without expressing the very great obligation I am under to brig general Wadsworth, colonel Van Rensselaer, colonel Scott, lieut cols. Christie and Fenwick, and captain Gibson. Many others have also behaved most gallantly. As I have reason to believe that many of our troops fled to the woods, with the hope of crossing the river, I have not been able to learn the probable number of killed, wounded, or prisoners The slaughter of our troops must have been very considerable—And the enemy have suffered severely.

General Brock is among their slain and his Aid de camp mortally wounded.

I have the honor to be, sir with great respect and consideration, your most obedient servant.

(Signed)

STN. VAN RENSSELLAER,

Major General.

Major General Dearborn.

From the New-York Spectator, Oct. 28.

BATTLE OF QUEENSTON.

Captain Ogilvie, of the 13th regiment, who was at the battle of Queenston, and who led the detachments that succeeded in taking the redoubt upon the heights there, arrived this morning in the Steam Boat from Albany, and gives the following particulars:—A detachment from the 13th regiment, consisting of about 300 men, under the command of lieut. col. Christie, and about 300 militia commanded by col. Van Rensselear, received orders from the general to cross Niagara river on the morning of the 13th instant, which was in part effected before day, under a very heavy and destructive fire of grape and musket shot from the British, who, it appears, were apprised of the attack.

In crossing the river three boats with troops, one of which contained lieut. col. Christie, were carried by the rapid current of the river, far below the point of landing: and as soon as colonel Christie's boats touched shore the only guide to the ground left the colonel. In consequence of this disaster not more than 200 men at first effected a landing. Those few, however, marched on under a heavy fire, and formed a line on the front of the battery, where they were sheltered by a bank, upon the summit of which there was a battery which had proved very destructive to officers and men. From the fire of this battery, and that of a house on their right flank, col Van Rensselear was wounded, and likewise capt. Armstrong, capt. Lawrence, capt. Wool, and lieut. Kent; killed lieut Valleau, and ensign Morris, all of the 13th. Col. Van Rensselear, after he was wounded, urged the troops to storm the heights

Sixty determined men led by capt. Ogilvie, seconded by capt. Wool, (tho' wounded) and lieut. Kearney, lieut. Carr, lieut. Hugginan, lieut. Sammons, ensign Reeve, of the 13th, lieut. Randolph and lieut. Gansevoort, circuitously mounted the heights, gave three cheers, and immediately charged, and after the third charge, gained complete possession, which they kept about six hours. Among those sixty, were ten of the militia. During the time they had possession of the heights, they received some reinforcement. Lieut. col. Christie effected his landing, and a body of militia amounting in the whole to about 500. Col. Scott superseded capt. Ogilvie in the command, soon after which the British received a reinforcement from Forts George and Chippawa, amounting to about 1100, including Indians. The Indians were soon repulsed and driven to the wood.

The attack of the Indians and their warwhoop had such an effect upon their militia, that when the troops had formed a line in three divisions, and were counted off, only 240 men, 110 of which were militia, remained. Previous to this, however, a column of British regulars advanced, commanded by gen. Brock. The British general's horse was killed by a private of the name of Wilklow, who was enlisted in Orange county, shortly after which, the general himself fell within pistol shot of the American troops. The superiority in numbers of the British and their Indian allies induced the American officers to hold a consultation, at which they were disposed to dispute the ground they held, but a note from general Van Rensselear informing them that he could afford them no assistance, and that he would cover their retreat at the battery at Fort Grey, and furnish boats to re-cross the river: and finding by col. Strahahan that the militia would no longer act, a retreat was resolved upon. They retreated in good order without the loss of a man to the river; but to their extreme mortification not a boat was there to receive them, nor did any arrive.

After remaining in this extremely painful situation about a quarter of an hour, this little band surrendered to about five times their number.

During this long and severe conflict, about 11 or 1200 militia remained idle spectators on this side the river.

The enemy consisted of a part of the 9th regiment, who with general Brock had signalized themselves in Egypt, and from their valour were called the invincibles. Before this they had never been known to give up an inch of ground, and acknowledged after the surrender, they had never fought with such brave men.— They treated their prisoners with tenderness and respect, and allowed them as much merit as brave men could desire— The number of American troops killed amounted to not more than sixty, and about one hundred were wounded—The number of prisoners, including the wounded, amounted to about 700.

But the victorious enemy though generous and tender to those who by the fortune of war had fallen in their power, for want of either the will or the power imposed no restraint upon their Indian allies from stripping and scalping the dying and the slain that remained upon the field of battle —Captain Ogilvie himself saw the lifeless body of Ensign Morris stripped even of his shirt, and the skull of one who had been wounded was seen cloven by a tomahawk.

Our informant saw the funeral of general Brock The guns at Fort Niagara were fired during the ceremony as a mark of respect due to a brave enemy.

Lewistown, the head quarters of our northern army, is situated at the foot of the large range of mountains or heights which extend in width from that place to the present falls of Niagara, nine or ten miles above, and which ran across the river Niagara nearly at right angles running from near lake Ontario towards lake Erie.

Queenston is nearly opposite and the river about half a mile in width, of a quick current and full of whirlpools. From these two places to Newark on the one side, where stands fort George, and to the Niagara town and fort on the other, is six miles. The country is peculiarly level under the heights and the roads fine for marching.

A force might march from fort George to the heights in an hour and an half, or two hours.

From the heights on the British side, which are highest and more inclining down the stream a fair and open view of the river and country below presents.

From the Baltimore American.

COMMUNICATION.

Lieut. Col. Christie, who at the head of 300 of his regiment, so gallantly charged and routed the 49th of his majesty's troops, (in which charge fell Major Gen. Brock) and escaled the works at the recent affair of Queenston, is now in his 26th year!— His father was a brave and respectable officer during the whole of the American revolutionary war, and if the writer mistake not, bled in establishing those principles of freedom and independence in the defence and maintenance of which his son has so bravely embarked Col. Christie was educated at Princeton, New-Jersey, and during his college career, was distinguished for his talents, and the extraordinary facility with which he acquired the knowledge of the various branches of science which were included in the circle of his studies

There are few of his age in the country, whose classical and general education is more refined; and Christie is as fit for the cabinet as he has proved himself for the field. It is from men of his age, talents and activity that we are to expect success in our military enterprizes. If there had been more appointments, such as Christie's, and the commissions given to men whose youthful spirit and personal activity would have justified calculations upon their movements and operations, it would have been wiser for the country, and better suited for the warfare we are obliged to carry on.

Christie is brave; is amiable; his spirit is cheerful; his wit is the delight of his associates, and his late distinction has warmed with gratification, the bosom of an

An old class mate and college friend.

From the Gazette of the United States.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENTS.

No. 1.

Gen. Harrison to the people of Kentucky, September 25.

'Under the point of leading my brave men into a rigorous northern climate, I discover that many of them are without blankets, and much the greater part of them totally destitute of winter cloathing.'

No. 2.

Letter to the editor of the Whig, dated New Orleans, Sept. 14.

'A fresh supply of brigands have arrived at Pensacola from Havanna! Why was not Pensacola taken! Our war, if not better managed than it has been, will injure us more than England. As long as *Gallatin & Rustis* are in the cabinet, ruin must follow. Wood, the conspirator, has been changed.'

No. 3.

Letters from France by the Meteor.

'The Berlin and Milan decrees are still in force? An American vessel was condemned under them in June last? No colonial produce is admitted into France, unless under Imperial Licences. The French attempt to bribe American seamen to swear to such points as shall bring American vessels within the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees. The very vessel which Barlow said was released, and on which case he predicated his opinion that the decrees have ceased to operate, is now sequestered under those very decrees.'

No. 4.

Letter from St Louis, dated 11th Sept. published in the Aurora.

'We are all under arms here—the British have assembled a host of Indians on our frontiers—the garrison of Chicago has been cut to pieces—our fort at Belle Vue is now besieged by Sacs, Winnebagoes, and 200 Sioux to back them. We have only Seventeen regular soldiers within the settlements of this territory! We will not ask aid! THE SECRETARY OF WAR KNOWS OUR SITUATION!!!'

No 5

National Intelligencer.

Mr. DOBBIN, the Lake trader, is appointed a sailing Master, and has a contract to build Gun boats!!!!

No 6.

Governor Harrison to Governor Shelby, sept 5, 1812.

'My God! what an opportunity to acquire glory! to avenge my country —and to save the frontiers! May I not lose for want of two trifling articles. Thank Heaven! we have bayonets!'

No 7.

National Intelligencer, October 17.

'One hundred thousand dollars were voted to the president for the purpose of taking the Floridas.

No 8.

National Intelligencer, March 1812.

Five millions are to be raised by those very taxes for which REPUBLICANS voted down federalism in 1800!

No 9,

'Vermont alone would take the Canadas.'

Was the declaration at Washington. 'We have lost a territory! the Lakes all our posts, an army, & its baggage' says fact.

No 10.

Albany Register, October 1812.

'By a calculation lately made, it appears that on our frontiers, there is one officer for every two and an half men besides drummers and fifers—— 'We can take the Canadas without soldiers, said Eustis, in his moment of infatuation, we have only to send officers into the province, and the people, disaffected towards their own Government, will rally round our STANDARD.'

No 11.

Letters from Piqua, sept. 6.

'Our Muskets are useless on account of the touch holes being too small, and our bayonets do not fit'

No 12.

Extracts of letters from a young man in the Army, dated near Piqua sept 20, 1812

'It is pretty well ascertained that Detroit is the immediate object of our attack. 'Every department, with which we have any thing to do, is most abominably managed. I fear nothing so much as being obliged to run a foot race to get an ear of corn, or of dying for want of it—a death which a man of my appetite would dread above all others.

'The commissary's the paymaster's and qr. master's departments, are so miserally arranged, that it is my candid opinion that more men will be lost this campaign, for want of provisions & other necessaries, than will perish by the sword.'

St Mary's, sept. 28.

'We march to morrow for fort Defiance! gov Harrison commands, Winchester will resign. Our army in a few days will amount to 8000 men— out of which 4 thousand will probably starve.'

JUSTICES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper,
For sale at this Office.

From the New-York Evening Post.

New invented Punishment for the American army.

By a letter from Greenbush we learn, that since the punishment of flogging is abolished, ingenuity has invented another method of inflicting torture upon offending soldiers The following is the description of the infernal machine. "A platform is raised about six feet from the ground, on each side of which runs a stantion about 10 feet high, on the top of which is placed on a swivel a large hogshead with a hole cut in the side about the bigness of a common hat; into this hogshead the culprit is put, with his head stuck through this aperture, and then the machine is made to whirl round with the utmost rapidity, until the limited time expires. He is then taken down, and if alive, reprimanded. A few days ago a soldier was taken from the guardhouse, and conducted to the whirligig, but the poor man when he had undergone his punishment, was in such a state that it was necessary to bring him to life by bleeding. Since that another was brought forth to receive his punishment and was placed upon a stage similar in all respects to the one described excepting the hogshead. He stood on a platform with his arms extended above his head as high as he could reach & tied up with a cord In this situation he was whirled round in like manner with the former until they thought proper to take him down, when he fell senseless on the platform. The doctor was then called, who pronounced him a dead man."

All we shall say is, if the above statement is correct, those who have invented & put in practice, this engine of torture, would more suitably fill a place in the Inquisition than in the army.

HARTFORD, (Con.) *October* 27.

If ever man had a tough time of it with the pen, it is Mr. Madison in framing his next message to Congress: not that he wants materials, nor address to use them, but that the materials are of such a rough and stubborn kind that even *his* chissel cant smooth them It is now from four to five months since by his own desire, he mounted the war horse. Will his message tell, what a goodly number of millions the jaunt has cost his country, along with the lives of some hundreds of its brave men, and that without the acquisition of one solitary benefit that can be named. Will he describe the deplorable plight into which he has brought his country by his chosen war and his wretched manner of managing it? Will he narrate the time surrender of one of our armies at Detroit, and the slaughter of another at Niagara, and calculate from thence, how long time it will take him to conquer Upper Canada? Will he trace out the snail like marches of his favorite Dearborn?—Will he call the attention of the American public to the loss of several of our most important fortreses, and the consequent inlet of the savage hordes upon our frontiers? Will he——but enough——the subject is too sickening to be dwelt upon.

NEW-HAVEN, (Con.) *October* 27.

I am truly sorry to have to communicate to you the melancholy tidings that your friend and our most excellent chief magistrate, GOVERNOR GRISWOLD, is now no more—He died suddenly, without a struggle, on Sunday noon.

FRANKFORT, Ky. *October* 31.

Extract of a letter from major M. D. Hardin, to his friend in this place, dated,

CAMP AT FORT WINCHESTER, *October* 21*st*, 1812.

'Our new Fort (a few yards higher up the Auglaize than the old Fort Defiance) was closed in on the 19th inst and christianed Winchester—we have now a pretty good store of provisions (say 30 days) except Vinegar.—This day we finished ten perogues; eight more are to be commenced tomorrow. Our men are in good spirits & much recruited.——We have had spies out some distance, and no sign except of a few stragglers—suppose spies.

'On our part, we would be ready to move in a few days: we expect to hear from Harrison shortly, as to the movements of the other parts of the North western army.'

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 4.

The following letter informs us of the capture of the sloop of war Wasp by a British 74 gun ship, after having herself taken a British vessel of war of a superior force, which was recaptured at the same time the Wasp was taken. This letter affords still further evidence of the superiority of American nautical skill and bravery and almost proves that American armed vessel is superior to any British vessel of equal force. Though honor won by our gallant seamen more than compensates for the loss sustained, we cannot but regret that the brave Jones had not an opportunity of reaping the reward of his skill and conduct, by bringing his prize into port.

H. B. M SHIP POICTIERS,

October 21, 1812—at sea. lat 33.

MY DEAR FATHER,

The fortune of war has plsced us in the hands of the enemy. We were captured by this ship on Sunday evening last, after having ourselves captured H. B. majestys ship Frolick The Frolick was of superior force to us. She mounted 18 thirty-two pound carronades and two long nines. The Wasp you know had only 16 carronades. The action lasted 43 minutes. We had five killed. The slaughter on board the Frolick was dreadful.—We are bound into Bermuda—I am quite unhurt. In great haste, I am yours, &c.

J BIDDLE.

P. S. Although our cruize was short I consider ourselves as very fortunate.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *November* 13, 1812.

☞ On Wednesday last we issued the President's Message to Congress in an extra to our town subscribers, it now accompanies the Gazette for those in the country.

The express post from Wooster, in the state of Ohio, informs, that Gen Harrison left that place on Friday last, with an escort of about 20 men, for the Rapids of Miami—he understood the army was to follow immediately.

The Legislature of New-Jersey have elected Aaron Ogden, Esq. Governor of that State for the ensuing year.

Col. Ogden is spoken of as one of the best qualified men in New-Jersey for the office. He is a Federalist.

There is no doubt but that the Madisonian Electors have been elected in this state.

From Frankfort, (Ken.) Nov. 4, 1812.

By a gentleman who has returned from the army under Gen. Hopkins, we are informed, that the 2000 mounted volunteers, whostarted some time since from fort Harrison to go to the Peoria towns, had mistaken their direction, and returned without effecting the object of the expedition. The mounted volunteers, we are told, are now on their way home.

By Mr. Robert Ellison, who arrived here yesterday, we learn, that on Friday last a party of Indians murdered two men (Robert Sturgeon, and —— Buskirk) on the Driftwood fork of White river, in Harrison county, Indiana territory, within half a mile of Bellonia. Our informant left there on Sunday morning—an express had been sent to Col. Paddock, and it was expected a party would be raised to go in pursuit of the Indians.

From Albany, October 39.

We understand that the gov. General of the Canadas has made a proposition to gen. Dearborn, to release all the American prisoners in his possession, on receiving an assurance from our government, that they shall not serve in the present war, unless previously exchanged.

The express which brought General Dearborn the above proposition for a release of the American prisoners in Canada, we are told states, that the British account of the action at Quenston had been received at the headquarters of Gen Bloomfield—that they acknowledge the Battle to have been hard fought, and their victory to have been dearly won, as their loss in officers and men was very severe—They admit the death of Gen. Brock, but make no mention of that of his aid de camp, colonel M'Donald—They claim to have taken 900 prisoners.

Major gen Van Rensselaer, has resigned his command of the troops on the western frontier; and gen Smyth, Inspector General of the army, has been appointed his successor.

GRAND ARMY.

Accounts from the frontier state that all the forces destined for a third invasion of Canada were concentrating at Plattsburgh, and would amount (so says letter writers) to 10000 men:—who will be commanded by generals Dearborn, (who had left Alb.) Bloomfield, and Chandler of the regulars, & some militia Generals. Some of the regulars are very excellent troops.—The British commanders were on the alert; and it was confidently expected that a great battle would be fought immediately after our troops have invaded the province.

We have not heard of any reinforcements having been recently received in Canada. A new regiment has been formed of the boatmen (voyagers) lately employed by the Northwest company—Some transports, with the 92d British regiment, and other troops, have arrived at Halifax convoyed by the Leviathan, of 74 guns, bearing Admiral Strahan's flag; but these cannot cross by land into Canada; and the St Lawrence we believe closes in November.

A gentleman who was at Mackinaw, at the time of its surrender, informs us, that Capt. Hanks, the American commandant, on the morning of the capitulation, called together the principal inhabitants, for their advice, when he stated to them, that the summons he had just received, contained the first intimation that had been given him of the declaration of war," and that, strange as it might appear, it was that day nine months, since he had received a single line from his Government either of instruction or orders."

Albany Gazette.

MEADVILLE, November 4.

The residue of the first detachment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, comprising the 2d regt. of Infantry, commanded by colonel Purviance, left their encampment at this place on Monday morning last. If the weather does not prove too unfavorable, it is expected the whole detachment will arrive at the straits of Niagara about the 13th inst.

Nothing of importance is found in our last paper from Buffaloe. Governor Tompkins arrived there on the 25th ult.

General Van Ransselaer is gone to Albany, and is supposed to have resigned his command

Brigadier general Smith, of the United States' army has the chief command on the straits.

The *armistice* concluded between general Van Rensselaer and general Sheafe, after the battle of Queenstown, having expired, another has been agreed upon between the latter and general Smith, to be terminated by either party at 30 hours notice.

A gentleman who left Buffalo on Wednesday last, says that the Queen Charlotte was then lying near Fort Erie, and that it was expected an attempt would be made to board her that night by a part of our troops who had volunteered themselves for that purpose.

At that time 9 pieces of cannon had been got off the wreck of the brig Adams

Accounts, via Erie, state that the British and Indians, have driven off all the live stock they could find in the neighborhood of the Sandusky Bay.

Map of the Seat of War in
NORTH AMERICA,
BY
JOHN MELISH
FOR SALE BY
CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 12, 1812

CASH
Will be given for a quantity of
Flour, Whiskey, Hard Soap, and Candles.
E. DENNY.
Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812. tf

FOR SALE OR BARTER

A HANDSOME light CARRIAGE, with steel springs, a superb set of full plated Harness, and a pair of good Horses, Enquire of ROBERT M'ELHINNEY, Saddler, Market street.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1812.

FOUR STRAY HORSES,

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living on the Allegheny river, about a mile from Reed's Ferry, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, and were advertised as such, to wit:—two bay Horses and two sorrel horses—and as no owner has appeared and claimed them, and I have been at considerable expence with them, I now give Public Notice, that unless the owner or owners come forward, prove property, and pay the expences which have accrued for their keeping, they will be Sold on Saturday the 28th day of November, inst. in the Public Square of the Borough of Pittsburgh.
SAMUEL KENNEDY.
November 10, 1812

SPANISH SEGARS.
FOR SALE,
One Hundred Boxes superior quality Spanish Segars.
Also, a general assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
which will be sold on reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
JAMES LEA. *Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.*
November 9, 1812

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about three weeks ago, a mulatto boy named TOM, who was bound to me by the overseers of the poor of Westmoreland county, and who has yet about two years of his indented time to serve I am informed that he is gone to Pittsburgh to be employed as a waggoner either in public or private service I do hereby authorise and request any justice of the Peace in Allegheny county or elsewhere, to commit the said boy to the nearest jail, and there to be kept in the closest confinement, and fed upon the lowest diet.
JOHN IRWIN, *of Westmoreland.*
Brush Hill, Westmoreland county, November 6, 1812.

The Honest Man's Almanac.
FOR THE YEAR 1813.
At the usual price,
Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.
The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.
Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors;" besides many useful Tables. Lists of Roads, &c it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.
Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for Sale,
FORTY FIVE THOUSAND
Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.
Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.
Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.
The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.
A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.
The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.
Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.
Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
WHO WANTS
A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.
None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.
September 23. 1811.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,
(WHOLESALE.)
The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200	kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50	do pigtail or fine spun do
50	do plug or coarse spun do
1500	lbs do do do
200	dozen papers cut and dry do
50	boxes Spanish segars
50	thousand American do
100	kegs rappee snuff
20	dozen bottles macabau do
30	kegs Scotch snuff
20	bladders do
50	dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.
WM. B. FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.
☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812.

CAME to the plantation of Oliver Ormsby, on the Monongahela river, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, a large black COW, with the left ear cropped. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS HOFFMAN.

October 29, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of

Flour, Whiskey, Soap, Candles and Vinegar, by

E. DANNY.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812. tf

FERREE'S POWDER

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH. *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed. The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $ 1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh, where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. Subscribers in town who either move, or formerly may not have received their numbers, are requested to call with the editor. *October* 29, 1812.

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

FOR SALE.

THE yearly Ground Rent of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars on Lot No. 49, in Penn street; also, the yearly Ground Rent of Forty Dollars on part of Lots No 112 and 113, in Front street and a Mortgage on Lot No. 99, of Fifteen Hundred Dollars For particulars apply to Mr. *THOMAS GORMLEY*.

RALPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1812 tf

NOTICE.

By mutual consent the Partnership of

Patterson & Hopkins,

Booksellers, is dissolved

ALL engagements entered into by the House of *P & H* will be attended to and settled by R & J PATTERSON, the present firm, who have on hand a very large and select assortment of

Books and Stationary,

which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

R & J PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, 31st October, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TAKE NOTICE, that I will not pay (until compelled by law) any debts of

SAMUEL W LEIPER'S

contracting after this date

GILBERT M'KOWN.

October 30, 1812.

ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN,

NOTIFIES those for whom he has paid *Taxes in the state of Ohio*, that it will be inconvenient for him to attend to it any longer. The Tax must be paid before the 15th of December, or 100 per cent penalty will accrue for delinquency

Zanesville, October 15 1810.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 y.)

James Brown, Abner Barker,

AND

James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE *Tract* of *Land*, of the first quality, containing 404 acres, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, adjoining Fawcett's town, four miles and an half below the mouth of Little Beaver on the river; about 40 acres of cleared land on it, a comfortable dwelling house and other out-houses, a grist mill in good repair, in a good situation for merchant or country work, an excellent situation for a saw mill with abundance of timber; this place has one of the best and largest sugar camps on it to be found on the Ohio; a public road is laid out from Lisbon down to Fawcett's town, and is found to be the best and nearest by two miles, of any on the river. This place will be sold low. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton Iron Works, Falls of Big Beaver Beaver county, September 22, 1812

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or well broke, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.

July 20, 1812.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, concontaining 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS,

Have recently published, the

Catechism of Nature,

For the use of Children.

By Doctor MARTINET, professor of philosophy at Zutphen.

Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young.

Price 20 Cents.

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book, entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a stile and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands; that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO,

THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN,

To which is added,

A Biographical Sketch of

GENERAL WAYNE,

with an account of the

BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution—"*Venerate the brave laid low.*"

ALSO,

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, a husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation; and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P & J W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c. &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c. &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

October 13, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended, a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, having prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

October 13, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the late partnership consisting of Owen Evans, Oliver Evans, George Evans, and Benjamin Evans, doing business under the firm of George Evans & Co. is dissolved by the decease of Owen Evans, and the mutual consent of the remaining partners

Those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands will present them for settlement to George Evans, who is duly authorised to that end.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for Oliver Evans.*
GEORGE EVANS,
BENJAMIN EVANS.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1812

Business will in future be conducted under the firm of *George Evans & Co* and consists of Oliver Evans and George Evans.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for Oliver Evans.*
GEORGE EVANS.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Moon township, Allegheny county, last spring, a small red and white COW, 4 years old, no brand nor ear mark, and is running at large with my cattle. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

JANE EWEN

October 15, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.